

SEVERIN S.YE.

MAYSKIY, I.N., professor, redaktor; LEPESHINSKAYA, O.B., redaktor;
SEVERIN, S.Ye., redaktor; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., redaktor; GLUSHCHEN-
KO, I.Ye., professor, redaktor; KHRUSHCHEV, G.K., professor, re-
daktor; STUDITSKIY, A.N., professor, redaktor; VORONTSOVA, M.A.,
professor, redaktor; VYAZOV, O.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk,
redaktor; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, redaktor;
OBYSOV, N.A., redaktor

[New data on the problem of the development of cellular and non-
cellular forms of living] Novye dannye po probleme razvitiia
kletochnykh i nekletochnykh form zhivogo veshchestva; trudy.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1954. 274 p. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Lepeshinskaya, Severin)
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Imshenetskiy)
(Cells)

BAKULEV, A.N., redaktor; GAYEVSKAYA, M.S., redaktor; GORIZONTOV, P.D., redaktor; GULYAYEV, A.V., redaktor; DOBRODEYEV, A.V., redaktor; MIL'CHENKO, I.T., redaktor; NEGOVSKIY, V.A., redaktor; NYROVA, P.F., redaktor; PETROV, B.A., redaktor; SARKISOV, S.A., redaktor; SEVERIN, S.Ye., redaktor; SHIKUNOVA, L.G., redaktor; NEYMAN, I.M., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Transactions of the conference dedicated to problems of pathological physiology and therapy of the terminal states in the clinic and in first aid practice; December 10-12, 1952] Trudy Konferentsii posvyashchennoi probleme patofiziologii i terapii terminal'nykh sostoyanii v klinike i praktike neotlozhnoi pomoshchi, 10-12 Dekabria 1952 g. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo meditsinskoi lit-ry, 1954. 329 p. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Konferentsiya posvyashchennaya probleme patofiziologii i terapii terminal'nykh sostoyanii v klinike i praktike neotlozhnoi pomoshchi, Moscow, 1952.

(Physiology, Pathological) (Death, Apparent)

SEVERIN, S.Ye. (Moskva)

Distribution, conversion in the organism, and biological significance
of carnosine and anserine. Usp.biol.khim. 2:355-377 '54.

(MIRA 12:12)

(CARNOSINE, metabolism)
(ANSERINE, metabolism)

SEVERIN, G. E.

6

USSR.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Engel'gardt, A. I. Ogarin,
N. M. Chakyan, G. A. Kurnakov, and S. I. Severin,
Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Biol. 1954, No. 1, 125-126.
—Brief biography of the biochemist on 60th birthday,
G. M. Kosolapoff.

SEVERIN, S. Ye.

"The Application of Radioactive Phosphorus in Investigating the Processes of Phosphorylation," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

SEVERIN, S.Ye.

[Nitrogen muscle extracts and their role in muscle metabolism: reports and papers of the Third International Congress of Biochemistry, Brussels, 1-6 August, 1955] Azotistye skstraktivnye veshchestva myshts i ikh rol' v mushechnom obmene; soobshchenia i doklady na III Mezhdunarodnom biokhimicheskom kongresse, Briussel', 1-6 avgusta 1955 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1955. 21 p. [Parallel texts in Russian and French]. (MIRA 11:6)

(MUSCLES)

(NITROGEN--ASSIMILATION AND EXCRETION)

Severin S.F.

✓ Nitrogenous substances extracted from muscles and their role in muscle metabolism. S. B. Severin (Univ. Moscow). *Congr. intern. biochim., Résumés communs., 3^e Congr., Brussels 1955, 96* (in Russian and French).—Mainly a discussion. The effects of carnosine (I) or anserine (II) on intact or triturated voluntary muscle are described (cf. C.A. 48, 1511e). II has an important role in the respiratory phosphorylation of muscle but I is less active (cf. C.A. 48, 6809b). I and II occur in the voluntary muscle of all vertebrates except some fishes. The main physiol. role of I and II is to promote the formation of energy-rich P compds.

W. C. Tobie

Max 1

SEVERIN, S.Ye.

~~SECRET~~
I.M. Sechenov's works on blood gases and their significance at
present; 50th anniversary of the death of Ivan Mikhailovich Sechenov.
Biokhimiia 20 no.6:641-644 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

(BIOGRAPHIES,
Sechenov, Ivan M.)
(BLOOD,
gases, research of I.M.Sechenov)

SEVERIN, S.

KOVRIGINA, M.; NESMEYANOV, A.; BAKULEV, I.; KOCHERGIN, I.; OPARIN, A.;
ANICHKOV, N.; NESTEROV, A.; KROTKOV, F.; CHERNOGOVSKIY, V.; TIMAKOV, V.;
SEVERIN, S.; HUDNEY, G.; SERGIYEV, P.; DOVYDOVSKIY, I.; OREKHOVICH, V.;
TALYZIN, F.; STRUKOV, A.; MIGUNOV, B.; SKVORTSOV, M.

A.I. Abrikosov; obituary. Vest. AN SSSR 25 no.5:65-66 My '55.
(Abrikosov, Aleksei Ivanovich, 1875-1955) (MIRA 8:7)

SEVERIN, S.E.

—Extractable nitrogenous substances of muscle tissues in the process of ontogenesis. P. L. Vul'fson and S. E. Severin (Moscow State Univ.). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 295-98 (1955) (in Russian). —Two groups of gestating sows were used. The controls were fed a standard diet. The exptl. group was given an addnl. 30% of balanced proteins and five times the vitamin A ration. At intervals embryos were removed from their mothers and qual. and quant. detns. made of the extractives of the skeletal muscles. In the early stages of the embryonic development the glutamic acid is high. It soon begins to diminish and in young pigs (one month old) it constitutes only a minor part of the N extractives of the muscles. The aspartic acid content is lower than that of glutamic acid, and it, too, diminishes as the embryo develops. The glycine content of muscle increases in the early stages up to one-month-old pigs. The content of alanine is high and remains so throughout the period of the embryo development. β -Alanine is high at first, but disappears in pigs one month old. At this stage the appearance of carnosine becomes manifest. By means of the diazo reagent it was shown that some carnosine is present in embryos 65 days old; in embryos 90 days old its content increases and in the skeletal muscles of piglets one month old carnosine is present to the extent of 500 μ g. % on the basis of dry wt. No histidine was found. The general trend of analytical results was the same in the controls as in the richly fed animals, but the level of the data values was higher in the latter. B. S. I.

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SEVERIN, S. E.

✓ Prevention of the action of poisons on the oxidative metabolism of muscle tissue by means of anserine. S. E. Severin, N. P. Meshkova, and N. I. Razumovskii (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 103, 871-4(1955); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4079c, 5899b. — Expts. with pigeon breast muscle specimens in the presence of CN ions showed that addn. of anserine raises the amt. of bound P in the tissue which is proportional to the amt. of residual respiration. Carnosine does not stimulate

phosphorylation in these conditions. In expts. with NaN_3 it was shown that anserine almost completely prevents the toxic action of azide on respiratory phosphorylation; either carnosine or histidine added to the azide system increases O consumption and increases the formation of labile P. In the presence of dinitrophenol anserine increases only that part of phosphorylation which is not blocked by the nitrophenol.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

BAKULEV, A.N., glavnyy redaktor; ANICHKOV, N.N., redaktor; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., redaktor; BRUSILOVSKIY, L.Ya., redaktor; BYKOV, K.M., redaktor; VASILENKO, V.Kh., redaktor; VINOGRADOV, N.A., redaktor; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., redaktor; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., redaktor; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., redaktor; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., redaktor; KOCHERGIN, I.G., redaktor; KROTKOV, F.G., redaktor; KUPRIYANOV, P.A., redaktor; LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., redaktor; MALINOVSKIY, M.S., redaktor; MAN'KOVSKIY, B.N., redaktor; NESTEROV, A.I., redaktor; ORNELI, L.A., redaktor; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., redaktor; SEVERIN, S.Ye., redaktor; SKRYABIN, K.I., redaktor; SMIRNOV, Ye.I., redaktor; TIMAKOV, V.D., redaktor; TUR, A.F., redaktor; SHABANOV, A.N., redaktor

[Great Medical Encyclopedia] Bol'shaia meditsinskaya entsiklopediya. Glav.red. A.N.Bakulev. Chleny red.kolleгии N.N.Anichkov i dr. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry. Vol. 1. A - Angiofibroma. 1956. 1216 columns. --- [Phonograph record and three-dimensional color spectacles] Grammofonnaia plastinka i ochki-svetofil'try, (MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

BELITSER, V.A.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V.; LYUBIMOVA, M.N.; SEVERIN, S.Ye.;
STEPANENKO, B.N.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A.

Second International Conference on Lipids and the Third Inter-
national Biochemical Congress. Vop.med.khim. 2 no.1:73-79 Ja-F '56.
(GHENT--LIPIDS--CONGRESSES) (MLRA 9:9)
(BRUSSELS--BIOCHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

SEVERIN, S.Ye., prof.; KARANDAYEV, S.Ye.

Work of the administration of the Department of Medical Biology
of the Academy of Medicine in 1955. Vest.AMN SSSR 11 no.5:
76-80 '56. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Akademik-sekretar' Byuro Otdeleniya mediko-biologicheskikh
nauk AMN SSSR (for Severin). 2. Uchenyy sekretar' Byuro Otdela-
niya mediko-biologicheskikh nauk AMN SSSR (for Karandayev).
(MEDICAL RESEARCH)

32 YAKOVLEV YE
BAKULEV, A.N., glavnyy red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., red.;
BRUSILOVSKIY, L.Ya., red.; BYKOV, K.M., red.; VASILENKO, V.Kh.,
red.; VINOGRADOV, N.A., red.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., red.; DAVYDOVSKIY,
I.V., red.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., red.; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., red.;
KOCHERGIN, I.G., red.; KROTKOV, F.G., red.; KUPRIANOV, P.A., red.;
LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., red.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S., red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, B.N.,
red.; NESTEROV, A.I., red.; ORBELI, L.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N.,
red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., red.; SMIRNOV, Ye.I.,
red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., red.; TUR, A.F., red.; SHABANOV, A.N., red.

[The Great Medical Encyclopedia] Bol'shaia meditsinskaya
entsiklopediya. Glav.red. A.N.Bakulev. Chleny red.kolleгии
N.N.Anichkov i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry. Vol.3.
B - Bogolepova. Izd.2-oe. 1957. 1176 columns. (MIRA 11:1)
(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Heart.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70140

Author : Milovidova, M. K.; Severin, S. Ye.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : The Influence of the Dipeptides - Carnosino and Anserino -
on Oxidative Phosphorylation in the Myocardial Tissues

Orig Pub : In the collection, Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistomy,
Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1957, 365-373

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

SEVERIN, S.Ye.

Second symposium on problems in the structure and function of
erythrocytes. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.2:153-154 Mr-Apr '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; MARDAHSEV, S.R.; BUCHKOV, S.M.; DEBOV, S.S.

International Congress on Clinical Chemistry. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.5:
397-400 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

SEVERIN, S Ye.

AUTHOR: Severin, S. Ye., Corresponding member of AN USSR 30-10-8/26

TITLE: Some Results and Tasks of Soviet Biochemistry
(Nekotoryye itogi i zadachi sovetskoy biokhimii).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1957, October, Nr 10, pp. 66-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 3 most important institutes in the field of biochemistry are the following:
 1) The Biochemical Institute imeni A. N. Bakh, AS USSR;
 2) The Institute of Medical and Biological Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR
 3) The Ukrainian Biochemical Institute, AS Ukrainian SSR (Kiyev)
 In addition a number of biochemical laboratories was established recently at many institutes AS USSR, at many research laboratories and at the universities.
 The following important research results are worth mentioning:
 a) Nitrogen change- conversion of amino acids.- Separation of the ferments causing aminozation.
 b) Determination of the influence of vitamin B6.
 c) Determination of the structure and the fermentative

Card 1/3

Some Results and Tasks of Soviet Biochemistry

30-10-8/26

conditions under which various complex carbohydrates split up.

- d) Synthesis and decomposition of oligo-saccharides.
- e) Determination of the albumin nature of the ferments.
- f) Investigation on the composition of the muscular system and on the fermentative conversions taking place in this system.
- g) Biosynthesis of "carnozine".
- h) Investigation on the complicated albumina occurring in the nucleons proteides.
- i) Determination of the composition of blood and from that the determination of optimum blood conservation.
- k) Investigation of the biochemistry of the nervous system, especially of the brain.

Criticism is invited in spite of the many successes achieved. It should be pointed out that no attention at all is paid to a great number of problems. Moreover it is stated that the manufacture of laboratory instruments, glass-appliances (flasks and retorts) and chemical initial substances leaves much to be desired and that it does not by far meet the high requirements.

Card 2/3

SEVERIN S.E.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/3 Physio-biochem. Mar 58

1126. OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION IN MUSCLE TISSUE AFTER DENERVATION OR DE-EFFERENTATION AND IN THYROTOXICOSIS (Russian text) - Severin S. E. Dept. of Animal Biochem., State Univ., Moscow - BIO-KHIMIYA 1957, 22/1-2 (259-265) Graphs 5

The changes in muscle metabolism observed under the above condition are not connected with the uncoupling of oxidative phosphorylation. The metabolism of muscle tissue in each investigated case had characteristic peculiarities due to a changed correlation of rates of the different enzyme reactions. An increase of ATPase activity was found in the de-efferentated muscle. In thyrotoxicosis an increased formation of fructose diphosphate was observed, which was due to the lowering of creatine kinase activity.

~~SECRET~~ ~~EXCERPTA MEDICA~~ Sec 2 Vol. 2/6 Physiology June 58

2629. SYMPOSIUM ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION
OF ERYTHROCYTES (Russian text) - Severin S. E. - VESTN. AKAD.
NAUK SSSR 1957, 27/5 (80-82)

Report of the proceedings of this symposium (Berlin 24-26. 1. 1957). It was concerned specially with erythrocytogenesis, the metabolism and haemolysis of erythrocytes and their morphology and ultrastructure. The problems worked out in the principal scientific institutes of Berlin-Buch are described. Gaertner - Cracow

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUTHOR SLOZHENIK/INA, L.V., SEVERIN S.Ya., Corresponding Member of the Academy ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 20-2-44/67

TITLE The Effect of Deafferentation and Deefferentation of a Muscle Upon the Level of Carnosine and Anserine Contained.
(Vliyanie defferentatsii i deeferentsatsii myshts na sodержaniye v nikh dipeptodov kornosina i anserina -Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 399-402 (U.S.S.R.)
Reviewed 7/1957 Received 6/1957

ABSTRACT The investigations carried out by the authors before have shown that after the elimination of motoric fibres of the nervus ischiadicus an interruption of the carbohydrate-phosphorus conversion is observed. Considering the influence of the dipeptides ascertained before: carnosine and anserine on the mentioned conversion and of the oxidation conversion, quantity fluctuations of these dipeptides in the muscles could be assumed on the occasion of denervation. In this relation the content of these substances in deafferentiated and deefferentiated muscles was investigated. It remained to be determined, which of the eliminated fibres of the nervus ischiadicus effect the quantity modifications of carnosine and anserine in the denerved muscles. For the experiments grown up cats even used; the rear roots of the spinal marrow of these cats were disjoined and the ganglia L₅ to S₂ (sometimes L₄) = deafferentiation, were removed. Unilateral disjunction of the front roots from L₅ to S₂ (sometimes L₄) caused the deefferentiation. For the investigation the calf-foot-muscles of the operated limbs were used, the

Card 1/3

The Effect of Deafferentation and Deafferentation of ~~XXXXXX~~
a Muscle Upon the Level of Carnosine and Anserine Contained.

20-2-44/67
muscles symmetrical to these served as a means of control. The
carnosine and anserine content was ascertained in the 3-chlorine-
acetic-acid extraction by means of the distribution chromatogra-
phic method on paper. The deafferentation of the muscles leads to
a slight (18%) decrease of the carnosine content. Anserine content
is apparently dependent on still smaller fluctuations. In the case
of a deafferentation, the carnosine content decreases about a
fortnight after the operation until it disappears entirely after
36 days. In spite of this no histidine is found in muscles. Oppo-
sing results are found for the anserine content on the occasion of
deafferentation. After a fortnight it increases and remains increa-
sed until the 60th day. From the contrast of the results of the au-
thors with the data from publications it becomes obvious that the
fluctuations of carnosine and anserine content after a muscle-de-
nervation depend practically only on the elimination of motoric fi-
bres. Thsu the disjunction of the rear roots of the spinal marrow
together with the removal of the spinal marrow ganglia in the ca-
se of cats leads to an unessential decrease of the carnosine con-
tent; anserine content practically remains unchanged. The disjunc-
tion of the front roots of the spinal marrow causes a decrease and
later even the disappearance of carnosine content. Anserine content
increases and remains increased until the 60th day after the opera-
tion.

Card 2/3

SEVERIN, S. Ye.

"Mechanism of Carnosine and Anserine Effect on Glycolitic and
Oxidative Phosphorylation."

Severin, Sergey - Moscow State Univ., Chair of Animal Biochem.

paper presented at the 4th Intl. Congress of Biochemistry, Vienna, 1-6 Sep 58.

SEVERIN, S. Ye.

BAKULEV, A.N., akad., glavnyy red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BOLDYREV, T. Ye., red.;
BRUSILOVSKIY, L.Ya., prof., red.; BYKOV, K.M., red.; VASILENKO,
V.Kh., red.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., prof., red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., red.;
ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., red.; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye., red.; KOCHERGIN, I.G., red.;
KROTKOV, F.G., red.; KUPRIYANOV, P.A., red.; ~~LEBEDINSKIY~~, A.V., red.;
MALINOVSKIY, M.S., red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, B.N., red.; NESTEROV, A.I., red.;
ORBELI, L.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., red.; SEVERIN, S.E., red.;
SKRYABIN, K.I., red.; SMIRNOV, Ye.I., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.;
TUR, A.F., red.; SHABANOV, A.N., prof., red.

[Great Medical Encyclopedia] Bol'shaia meditsinskaya entsiklopedia.
Izd. 2. Moskva, Gos. nauchnoe izd-vo "Bol'shaia sovetskaya
entsiklopedia." Vol. 7. [Gynatresia -burning. 1958. 1120 columns]
Ginatrezia-gorenie. [Phonograph record to accompany the article
"Golos"(voice of laryngectomees)] Grammofonnaia plastinka k stat'e
"Golos"(golos liaringektomirovannykh bol'nykh), [Three-dimensional
viewer] Oчки-svetofil'try. (MIRA 11:12)

(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

BAKULEV, A.N., glavnyy red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., red.;
BRUSILOVSKIY, L.Ya., red.; BYKOV, K.M., red.; VASILENKO, V.Kh.,
red.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., red.;
ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., red.; KAVETSKIY, P.Ye., red.; KOCHERGIN, N.G.,
red.; KROTKOV, F.G., red.; KUPRIYANOV, P.A., red.; LEBEDINSKIY,
A.V., red.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S., red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, B.N., red.;
NESTEROV, A.N., red.; ORBELI, L.A., red. PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., red.;
SEVERIN, S.Ya., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., red.; SMIRNOV, Ye.I., red.;
TIMAKOV, V.D., red.; TUR, A.F., red.; SHABANOV, A.N., red.;
GRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Great Medical Encyclopedia] Glav. red. A.N. Bakulev. Chleny red.
kollegii N.N. Anichkov i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry.
Vol.6. Vul'va - Ginantrop. Izd.2. 1958. 1184 columns. (MIRA 11:9)
(Medicine--Dictionaries)

BAKULEV, A.N., glav. red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., red.;
BRUSILOVSKIY, L.Ya., red.; BYKOV, K.M., red.; VASILENKO, V.Kh., red.;
VINOGRADOV, N.A., red.; GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., red.; DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V.,
red.; ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., red.; KAVETSKIY, P.Ye., red.; KOCHERGIN,
I.G., red.; KROTKOV, F.G., red.; KUPRIYANOV, P.A., red.; LEBEDINSKIY,
A.V., red.; MALINOVSKIY, M.S., red.; MAN'KOVSKIY, B.N., red.;
NESTEROV, A.I., red.; ORBELI, L.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., red.;
SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., red.; SMIRNOV, Ye.I., red.;
TIMAKOV, V.D., red.; TUR, A.F., red.; SHABANOV, A.N., red.;
KALINICHEV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Great medical encyclopaedia] Bol'shaia meditsinskaia entsiklopediia.

___[Phonograph record to accompany the article on "Congenital heart
disease"] Grammofonnaia plastinka sodержit zapis' zvukovykh iavle-
nii k stat'e "Vrozhdennye poroki serdtsa." Glav. red. A.N.Bakulev.
Chleny red. kollegii N.N. Anichkov i dr. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
med. lit-ry. Vol.5. Vezikula - Vulkanizatsiia. 1958. 1248 columns.

(MEDICINE--DICTIONARIES)

(MIRA 11:7)

SEVERIN S.
OREKHOVICH, v.N.; BYCHKOV, S.M.; DEBOV, S.S.; MARDASHEV, S.R.; SEVERIN, S.Ye.

Second International Congress on Clinical Chemistry. Vest.AMN SSSR
13 no.2:62-74 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(CHEMISTRY, MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

1123. EFFECTS OF THE DIPEPTIDES ANSERINE AND CARNOSINE ON OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION IN ISOLATED MITOCHONDRIA OF THE PECTORAL MUSCLE OF THE PIGEON (Russian text) - Severin S/E. and Yu Hu - Yu. Fac. of Biol., Moscow State Univ. - BIOKHIMIYA 1958, 23/6 (862-868) Graphs 2 Tables 5

α -Ketoglutaric acid was used as substrate and yeast hexokinase and glucose as the phosphate-accepting system. Addition of anserine to the suspension of freshly isolated mitochondria did not affect the oxygen uptake or the binding of mineral phosphate. Exposure of mitochondria to room temperature (aging) for 20, 40 and 60 min. resulted in a drastic reduction of the P/O coefficient and in swelling of the mitochondria. Addition of anserine and carnosine to the salt solution in which aging of the mitochondria took place greatly inhibited the aging effect, that is to say maintained phosphate demineralization at a high level and hence prevented the reduction of the P/O coefficient. The maintenance of phosphorylation in mitochondria at a high level does not depend on the buffering capacity of the dipeptides, nor can it be attributed to a lesser rise of ATPase activity in aged mitochondria in the presence of anserine. Histidine and β -alanine do not exhibit any such effect as the dipeptides in question.

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; VEY-MIN' [Wei-Min]

Conversion of β -alanine in vivo and in the isolated liver. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 46 no.11:51-55 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Is kafedry biokhimii zhivotnykh Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univer-
siteta (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR S. Ye. Severin).

(ALANINE, metab.

β -alanine, conversion in vivo & in isolated liver (Rus))

AUTHORS: Severin, S. Ye., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, SOV/20-120-2-40/63
USSR, U Vey-min' .

TITLE: Conversions of β -Alanine in the Renal Tissue of Rats
(Prevrashcheniya β -alanina v pochechnoy tkani krysa)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 2, pp.364-367
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The enzymatic decomposition of β -alanine had several times been investigated. Part of the authors came to the conclusion that this substance in the renal tissue is not subject to deamination (Refs 2, 3). But others (Refs 4 - 8) proved that the addition of β -alanine to sections or to pulp of renal periderm of rats and rabbits leads to an excessive ammonia formation and oxygen absorption. A survey of publications is given (Refs 5 - 13). The formation mechanism of ammonia at the expense of the added β -alanine, however, remained undetermined. The present paper is devoted to this problem. The method is described. In the first series of experiments ammonia and amino acids were determined. The authors and others (Refs 5 - 8) proved that the excessive ammonia at the ex-

Card 1/3

SOV/20-120-2-40/63

Conversions of β -Alanine in the Renal Tissue of Rats

pense of β -alanine is only produced after 40 minutes of incubation. Under anaerobic conditions no ammonia forms, not even within 4 hours of incubation. But by means of the method of chromatography it was possible to observe an excessive formation of β -alanine and of glutamic acid after 20 minutes of incubation in an O_2 - or N_2 -atmosphere. At the same time β -alanine disappears (Table 2, Figure 1). The excessive formation of α -amino acids and of ammonia at the expense of β -alanine can be explained in different manners: 1) β -alanine is in the renal tissue subject to an oxidative deamination; then α -amino-acids form at the expense of the liberated ammonia due to amination and subsequent hyperamination. 2) α -amino-acids, which are then deaminated under the formation of ammonia, are directly formed of β -alanine by hyperamination. 3) Both processes take place simultaneously. In order to determine which of these 3 courses is actually taken, the authors made experiments with the inhibition of aminopherases. Hydroxylamine ($10^{-3}M$) completely inhibited the formation of ammonia at the expense of β -alanine. On this occasion almost no amino acids formed (Figures 2, A and V). The hyperamination process of β -alanine and the formation of excessive ammonia

Card 2/3

SOV/ 20-120-2-40/63

Conversions of β -Alanine in the Renal Tissue of Rats

were also suppressed. The experimental results speak in favor of the second hypothesis. An additional confirmation of this hypothesis was obtained with the renal pulp of rats poisoned by ING. From the above-mentioned results follows that the first stage of β -alanine transformation in the renal pulp of rats is the process of its hyperamination with preformed or added α -ketonic acids. The formation of ammonia is the result of a subsequent deamination of the α -amino-acids accumulating on this occasion. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1958

1. Alanines--Decomposition 2. Chromatographic analysis
--Applications 3. Tissues(Biology)--Biochemistry 4. Kidneys
--Biochemistry

Card 3/3

SOV/ 20-120-6-42/59

AUTHORS: Severin, S. Ye., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR. ~~Wu, Wei-min~~

TITLE: The Mechanism of Transformation of β -Alanine in the Renal
Tissue of Rats (Mekhanizm prevrashcheniya β -alanina v po-
chechnoy tkani krysa)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 6, pp. 1314-1317
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was found in an earlier work (Ref 1) that the formation
of NH_3 in the mentioned tissue takes place from added β -ala-
nine by its reamination with a following deamination of the
formed α -amino acids. In the present paper the mechanism
of this process is discussed. A paste from the renal cork
layer was used for the experiment. 300 mg of it were intro-
duced into 1,7 ml of a phosphate-salt-mixture without calcium
ions (Ref 2). The test sample contained 20 μ mols β -alanine.
The rats were prepared for the experiment by being poisoned
with isonicotyl hydrazide (INH) (Ref 3). In the course of an
incubation period of 4 hours in an oxygen atmosphere no ex-

Card 1/3

SOV/ 20-120-6-42/59

The Mechanism of Transformation of β -Alanine in the Renal Tissue of Rats

cess amount of ammonia was formed at the expense of β -alanine. In the control samples 9 mols of excess ammonia were accumulated within the same period (Ref 1). In the control an excess amount of α -alanine and of glutamic acid was found, which had formed at the expense of the added β -alanine. In the test sample only an excess of α -alanine was found (Figs 1, 2). These facts indicate that during the incubation β -alanine transfers its amino-group to the pyruvate contained in the tissue. The α -alanine that forms reacts under the participation of the glutamic pyruvate transamination with the α -ketoglutaric acid under formation of glutamic acid; the latter is deaminated in an γ -O₂-atmosphere. If INH is introduced into the rats the reamination process between α -alanine and α -ketoglutaric acid in the renal tissue is suppressed. Due to this fact no excess glutamic acid forms at the cost of the added β -alanine and thus, no excess ammonia is accumulated. In order to confirm this allegation experimentally the authors carried out 4 test series: I) Reamination between β -alanine and pyruvate as well as between β -alanine and ketoglutaric acid. Table 1 shows that the expected results were obtained. II) Checking of the activity of the glutamic-

Card 2/3

SOV/ 20-120-6-42/59

The Mechanism of Transformation of β -Alanine in the Renal Tissue of Rats

-pyruvate-transamination. The test results proved to be in favor of the suggested hypothesis. III) Oxydative deamination of the glutamic acid. IV) Influence of INH on the cleavage of the β -alanine in vitro. The results are given on Tables 3 and 4. On the basis of the results obtained a cleavage mechanism of β -alanine in the renal tissue of rats is suggested (the scheme is given). There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1958

1. Alanines--Chemical reactions
2. Hydrazines--Chemical reactions
3. Hydrazines--Physiological effects
4. Tissues (Biology)--Chemical properties
5. Kidneys--Physiology

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Severin, S. Ye., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-121-3-34/47
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Nagradova, N. K.

TITLE: Characteristic Features in the Action of Dehydrase of Phospho-
glycerin Aldehyde (Ob osobennostyakh deystviya degidrazy fosfo-
glitserinovogo al'degida)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, Vol. 121, Nr 3,
pp. 519 - 522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among all factors determining the velocity of the enzymic
reaction those effects which influence the suppression or the
activation of the ferment are most important. We know from
publications that not only substances of non-physiological nature
(poisons, various synthetical compounds) but also natural trans-
formation products may act as inhibitors. The effect of those
natural products may be used to regulate the velocity of bio-
chemical processes. The authors noticed that the activity of the
dehydrase PGA depends to a great extent on the type of buffer
used in connection with the reaction of the glycolytic oxide
reduction. The glycine buffer had the most favorable effect on
the ferment. In the veronal- and phosphate buffer the dehydrase

Card 1/3

Characteristic Features in the Action of Dehydrase
of Phosphoglycerin Aldehyde

SOV/20-121-3-34/47

was suppressed. This suppression could be eliminated by the addition of amino acids and dipeptides. The reaction in the bicarbonate buffer which contained different amounts of phosphate enabled the authors to find out that the bicarbonate buffer suppresses the dehydrase PGA. This problem is treated in detail in the paper. The authors used a bicarbonate phosphate buffer without special activators; they did use, however, redistilled water. Table 1 A shows that the reaction depends on the concentration of inorganic phosphate. The impression is gained that higher phosphate concentrations bind the active dehydrase centers and thus prevent the reaction. An addition of histidine leads to the release of any reactive groups. Thus there is an increase of the enzymic activity and subsequently the amount of organic phosphorus, necessary for the reaction. The activating effect of the amino acid does not completely eliminate the inhibiting effect of phosphorus. Its importance may lie in the protection of dehydrase against the action of other inhibitors. As can be seen from figure 1, a part of this action apparently consists of interaction between phosphate, histidine and the active dehydrase centers. Various amino acids have different protecting

Card 2/3

Characteristic Features in the Action of Dehydrase
of Phosphoglycerin Aldehyde

SOV/20-121-3-34/47

effects. Furthermore, the nature of the mentioned inhibition was determined. Figure 3 shows that competitive reactions between the reaction substrate and the phosphate exist. The higher the substrate concentration the stronger the inhibition. Apparently phosphoglycerin aldehyde competes with phosphate for the possession of some active centers in the protein. The activating effect of the amino acids may be due to the protection of those centers against phosphate and to the guarantee of a more rapid interaction between ferment and substrate. Figure 4 reveals that the effect of the amino acids decreases with increasing concentration of phosphoglycerin aldehyde. There are 4 figures and 15 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1958
Card 3/3

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; VUL'FSON, P.L.

Nitrogenous extractives in fish muscles. Biokhimiia 24 no.6:
1002-1009 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chair of Animal Biochemistry, the State University, Moscow.
(NITROGEN)
(FISH)

SEVERIN, S.Ye. (Moskva)

Synthesis and utilization of high-energy phosphorus compounds in the
muscle tissue under normal conditions and in certain pathological
states. Usp.sovr.biol. 48 no.2:123-135 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(MUSCLES metab.)
(PHOSPHATES metab.)

17(3)

SOV/20-128-3-54/58

AUTHORS: Severin, S. Ye., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Skulachev, V. P.,
Kiselev, L. L.

TITLE: Regulation of Phosphorylating and Nonphosphorylating Oxidation
by Hexokinase

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 628-631
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two types of biological oxidation reactions as mentioned in the
title are distinguished (Refs 1-4). This phenomenon - generally
called phenomenon of two oxidation ways in the respiratory
chain - enforces the revision of several experiments,
particularly the application of hexokinase and glucose -
a system accepting the powerful phosphate ($\sim P$) which is formed
in phosphorylating oxidation. The present paper investigates the
effect of hexokinase and glucose on the interrelation of the two
oxidation ways mentioned in the title. The paper is divided into
2 sections: (1) C h a n g e - o v e r t o
p h o s p h o r y l a t i n g o x i d a t i o n . The oxidation
and phosphorylation of mitochondria in the liver of pigeon were

Card 1/3

Regulation of Phosphorylating and Nonphosphorylating
Oxidation by Hexokinase

SOV/20-128-3-54/58

measured according to the method of reference 5. The dependence of oxidation and phosphorylation on the quantity of hexokinase in the reaction mixture is shown in figure 1. Hence it appears that hexokinase stimulates both processes. This respiratory stimulation (first proved by V. A. Engel'gardt and V. A. Belitser) disappears completely if the phosphorus and the adenyl system are excluded from the incubation mixture. Figure 2 shows the dynamics of ΔP and ΔO at the change in the hexokinase quantity from 0 to 0.2 units, i.e. the initiation of phosphorylating oxidation as a complement to the nonphosphorylating one. (2) C h a n g e - o v e r t o n o n p h o s p h o r y l a t i n g o x i d a t i o n . The results compiled in table 1 show that a preincubation with hexokinase and glucose without oxidation substratum makes possible the determination of the ability of a hexokinase excess of initiating nonphosphorylating oxidation. Table 2 shows the interrelation of phosphorylating and nonphosphorylating oxidation in dependence on the activity of the system accepting $\sim P$. The results obtained lead to the conclusion that the acceptor system hexokinase-glucose cannot be regarded as a

Card 2/3

Regulation of Phosphorylating and Nonphosphorylating
Oxidation by Hexokinase

SOV/20-128-3-54/58

"passive trap of macroerga" (powerful compounds). On the other hand, it is a regulator for the ratio of the two oxidation types mentioned. According to the concentration, it exerts 2 opposite kinds of effect on the coupling degree of oxidation and phosphorylation. The "switching" capacity of hexokinase, appearing under certain conditions, might play a part in the regulation of glycolysis and oxidative phosphorylation by this ferment in vivo (according to V. S. Il'in and co-worker, Refs 9, 10). There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1959

Card 3/3

PARNAS, Yakov [Yakub-Karl] Oskarovich, akademik [deceased]; DZBANOVSKAYA, A.Ye. [translator]; ROZENGARD, V.I. [translator]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA, N.F. [translator]; STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; BRAUNSHTEYN, A.Ye., red.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V., red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.; ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 491 p. (MIRA 13:8)

(BIOCHEMISTRY)

S/020/60/131/06/62/071
B011/B005

AUTHORS: Severin, S. Ye., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Skulachev, V. P.,
Maslov, S. P., Benediktov, I. I., Shestakov, V. G.

TITLE: A Thermoregulatory Separation Between Respiration and Phosphorylation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 131, No. 6, pp. 1447 - 1450

TEXT: There are 2 ways of oxidation in the respiratory system: a) a phosphorylating way, and b) a way independent of phosphorylation. The functional role of the way which is not connected with the formation of energy-rich phosphates has not yet been clarified. In their paper, the authors studied the oxidative mechanism of the maintenance of a constant body temperature of a warm-blooded animal (pigeon) under a short action of cold. The oxidative phosphorylation was measured on mitochondria of the musculus pectoralis and the liver by the methods of Ref. 9 (with the cooperation of L. L. Kiseleva). The intensity of oxidation in vivo was determined by the oxygen consumption of the pigeon (for methods see Ref. 18). The feathers of the test pigeons were removed and kept for 10-180 min in a cooling chamber at -15° . If the pigeon was kept for a while at about 15° before the

Card 1/3

A Thermoregulatory Separation Between Respiration and
Phosphorylation

S/020/60/131/06/62/071
B011/B005

test, a progressive hypothermia of the body occurred after 10-20 min already. Pigeons coming from an unheated room in winter endured - even without feathers - the cooling for many hours maintaining their body temperature at 40°. With pigeons kept in the warm, this ability could be developed artificially. This was possible by cooling a pigeon down to +30-35°, then interrupting the further cooling. A pigeon treated in this way kept its temperature of 40° for several hours in the cooling chamber after 1-2 days. Fig. 1 shows a typical experiment. The investigation of such pigeons showed a rapid stimulation of oxygen consumption in cooling. The coefficient P/O (ratio between phosphorylating and nonphosphorylating oxidation), measured on mitochondria of pigeons cooled once more (Table 1), showed that the first cooling of about 15-25 min led to hypothermia, whereas in the second cooling of 2.5 hours (2 days after the first one) the pigeon remained at about 40°. Table 1 shows that oxidation in the muscle is directed in such a manner that it takes place in the nonphosphorylating way: P/O is reduced to 10/57. This investigation was carried out by Yan Fu-yuy in the authors' laboratory. Table 2 shows that oxidation was nearly fully separated from phosphorylation in a cold-trained pigeon which was cooled once more. In a pigeon cooled for the first time, the coupling of oxidation to phosphorylation is widely maintained while the body temperature decreases. Such birds die of

Card 2/3

A Thermoregulatory Separation Between Respiration and Phosphorylation S/020/60/131/06/62/071
B011/B005

hypothermia in the cooling chamber within 20-40 min. Trained pigeons stand it for several hours. The mentioned passing over simplifies considerably the respiratory function in the maintenance of body temperature. The separation of one type of oxidation from the other one forms, besides the increased O_2 consumption, a mechanism of urgent mobilization of heat. The rapidity of this separation indicates a perfect mechanism of thermoregulatory passing over of the oxidation ways within the muscles. The P/O ratio is supposed to be determined by the interaction of 2 opposite systems: a coupling and a separating system. The problem is being further investigated. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 18 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1960

Card 3/3

PARNAS, Yakov Oskarovich, akademik [deceased]; DZBANOVSKAYA, A.Ye.
[translator]; ROZENGARD, V.I. [translator]; TOLKACHEVSKAYA,
N.F. [translator]; STEPANENKO, B.N., otv.red.; BRAUNSHTEYN,
A.Ye., red.; KOTEL'NIKOVA, A.V., red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.;
ENGEL'GARDT, V.A., red.; KOLPAKOVA, Ye.A., red.izd-va;
POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Collected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1960. 491 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(NITROGEN--ANALYSIS) (NAPHTHOQUINONE) (BIOCHEMISTRY)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; YAN FU-YUY [Yang Fu-Yü]

Oxidative phosphorylation in thyrotoxicosis. Biokhimiia 25 no.5:
855-864 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Chair of Animal Biochemistry, State University, Moscow.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (PHOSPHORYLATION)
(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; SKULACHEV, V.P.; KISELEV, L.L.; MASLOV, S.P.

Phosphorylating and nonphosphorylating oxidation in growing muscles.
Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.6:1468-1471 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Severin).

(OXIDATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)
(MUSCLE)

(PHOSPHORYLATION)

SEVERIN, S. V., VULFSON, P. L., MESHKOVA, N. P., SHESTAKOV, S. V. (USSR).

Effect of Carnosine and Anserine Dipeptides on the Metabolism of Skeletal Muscle.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.
Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

SEVERIN, Sergey Yevgen'yevich; VINETSKIY, Yu.P., nauchnyy red.;
~~SHUSTOVA, I.B., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn. red.~~

[Biochemical principles of life] Biokhimicheskie osnovy
zhizni. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 45 p. (Narodnyi
universitet kul'tury. Estestvennonauchnyi fakul'tet, no.27)
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Severin)
(Life--Origin) (Biochemistry)

SEVERIN, S.Yo.

Energy metabolism of the heart and its disorders in coronary
insufficiency. Kardiologiya 1 no.2:3-13 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE)

SEVERIN, S.Ye., prof.

Transformation of energy in the body. Zdorov'e 7 no. 2:9-11 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(METABOLISM) (ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHORIC ACID)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Anaerobic conversion of carbohydrates in myocardial tissues under normal conditions and in experimental myocarditis. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:201-208 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(HEART—MUSCLE) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; ZUBOVSKAYA, A.M.

Aldolase activity of the cardiac mitochondria in rabbits.
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.4:443-444 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute of Pharmacology of the U.S.S.R. Academy of
Medical Sciences.
(HEART) (ALDOLASE) (MITOCHONDRIA)

VYALYKH, M.F.; SEVERIN, S.Ye.

Labile phosphorus compounds in the cardiac muscle of a rabbit
affected with aortic stenosis. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:483-486 '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Severin).
(HEART--MUSCLE) (CREATINEPHOSPHORIC ACID)
(AORTA--DISEASES)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; SHESTAKOV, S.V.

Properties of pyruvic dehydrogenase from skeletal muscles. Dokl.
AN SSSR 140 no.6:1452-1455 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Severin).
(Pyruvic dehydrogenase)

SEVERIN, S. Ye.

10

SEVERIN, Sergey Yevgen'yevich, Institute of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow; VUL'FSON, N. S. (possibly P.L. VUL'FSON, Chair, Animal Biochemistry, Moscow State University (1959 position)) - "The importance of karnosis in neurotrophic relations" Session I

Probably N.M!
SHAMARINA, N. N., Physiological Laboratory, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Effect of tetanic stimulation on different muscle fibers" II-2-b

STUDITSKIY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, ZHEREVSKAYA, R. P., and RUMYANTSEVA, O.N., all of the Institute of Animal Morphology imeni A. N. Severtsov, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow - "Neurotrophic influence in recovery of structure and function of regenerating muscle" I

TELEPREVA, V. I., Chair, Animal Biochemistry, Moscow State University, Moscow - "Changes in muscle following denervation" Session II-2-a

YAKOVLEV, N. N., KRASNOVA, A. F., and CHAGOVETS, N.R., all of the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute, Institute of Physical Culture, Leningrad - "Adaptation of energy metabolism in muscle" Session II-2-b

report to be submitted for the Symposium on the Effects of Use and Disuse on Neuromuscular Functions (IUPS), Prague-Liblice, Czech, 18-24 Sep 1962.

SKULACHEV, Vladimir Petrovich; SEVERIN, S.Ye., prof., otv. red.;
LIVANOVA, N.B., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Relationship between oxidation and phosphorylation in the
respiratory chain] Sootnoshenie okisleniia i fosforiliro-
vaniia v dykhatel'noi tsepi. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1962. 155 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1.Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Severin).
(Respiration) (Oxidation) (Phosphorylation)

STEPANENKO, B.N., otv. red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.; DEREVITSKAYA, V.A., red.; ROZENFEL'D, Ye.L., red.; KUZNETSOV, A.A., red.; PARNES, Ya.A., red.izd-va; MAKAGONOVA, I.N., tekhn. red.

[Carbohydrates and carbohydrate metabolism] Uglevody i uglevodnyy obmen; materialy. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 335 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po probleme "Khimiya i obmen uglevodov." 2d, Moscow, 1961. 2. Institut biokhimi' im. A.N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (for Stepanenko). 3. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Rozenfel'd).

(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; TSEYTLIN, L.A.

Characteristics of glycolytic oxidation-reduction in myocardial
extracts. Vop. med. khim. 8 no.6:611-616 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SEVERIN, S.Ye.

Role of the processes of anaerobic and oxidative phosphorylation
in the protective functions of the body. Vest.AMN SSSR 17
no.5:93-101 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(IMMUNITY) (PHSOPHORYLATION)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; LYU SHU-SEN' [Liu Shu-sen]

Biosynthesis of acetylcholine in the nervous and muscle tissue of insects. Biokhimiia 27 no.6:1085-1091 N-D '62. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii zhivotnykh gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova, Moskva.

SEVERIN, S. Ye.; SKULACHEV, V. P.; SIVKOVA, V. G.; MASLOV, S. P.

Separation of oxidation and phosphorylation at the cessation
of the hypothermal state. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.6:1489-1492
D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Severin).

(Phosphorylation) (Oxidation) (Hypothermia)

SEVERIN, S.Ye.; VUL'FSON, P.L.; TRANDAFILOVA, L.L.

Carnosine content in different parts of frog muscles. Dokl.AN
SSSR 145 no.1:215-217 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Severin).
(CARNOSINE) (MUSCLE)

14547

8/020/62/147/006/034/034
B144/B186

07.020
AUTHORS:

Severin, S. Ye. Corresponding Member AS USSR, Skulachev,
V. P., Sivkova, V. G., Maslov, S. P.

TITLE:

Separation of oxidation and phosphorylation in the warming-up
period after hypothermia

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 6, 1962; 1489 - 1492

TEXT: Oxidation and phosphorylation were studied in the mitochondria of the pectoralis muscle of doves. The doves were cooled for 1.5 hr to -17°C , then left at room temperature to warm up to 38°C , and killed. The methods of separating mitochondria and measuring the oxidation and phosphorylation were described earlier (Sootnosheniye okislaniya i fosforilirovaniya v dykhatel'noy tsepi (Interrelations of oxidation and phosphorylation in the respiratory chain), Izd. AN SSSR, 1962; Biokhimiya, 25, 1058 (1960)). The tests showed that exclusion of phosphorylation does not affect the oxidation rate of succinic acid, but reduces markedly that of maleic acid owing to the loss in DNP in the mitochondria. The reduction in optical density from 6.9 to 5.2 and of the oxidation rate ratio between maleic and succinic acids from 0.88 to 0.21 indicate the structural change occurring

Card 1/2

MASLOV, S.P. Prinimali uchastiye: MALKOVA, M.G.; KOSAREVA, Ye.A.;
SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik, glav. red.; RAYEV, A.A., zam.
glav. red.; SEVERIN, S.Ye., red.toma; VETROVA, I.B., red.
izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Intracellular respiration: phosphorylating and nonphospho-
rylating oxidation reactions; symposium V] Vnutrikletochnoe
dykhanie: fosforiliruiushchie i nefosforiliruiushchie re-
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1. Laboratory of Biochemistry, Institute of Pharmacology and
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imeni Lomonosova.

SISAKYAN, Norayr Martirosovich, akademik; SEVERIN, Sergey Yevgen'yevich; PARIN, Vasil'y Vasil'yevich; EL'PINER, Isaak Yefimovich, doktor biol. nauk; KUZIN, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; ISAYEV, I.B.; SOROKO, Ya.I., red.

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Particular features of oxidative phosphorylation in denervated skeletal muscles. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 37 no.5:787-797 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

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Effect of imidazole and acetylimidazole on the properties of
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(MIRA 19:1)

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L 37071-66

ACC NR: AP6004852

SOURCE CODE: UR/0218/65/030/005/0270/0979

AUTHORS: Severin, S. Ye.; Popova, I. A.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov, Department of Biology and Soil Science, Chair of Animal Biochemistry (Kafedra biokhimi zhivotnykh biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Participation of imidazol, adonilic acid, CoA, and their acetyl derivatives in the synthesis and biosynthesis of acetylcholine 22

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 30, no. 5, 1965, 970-979

TOPIC TAGS: biosynthesis, chemical synthesis, reaction mechanism, enzyme

ABSTRACT: Acetylimidazol (I), acetyladenilic acid (II), and acetyl CoA (III) were synthesized, and their properties were investigated, especially with respect to their possible participation in processes of enzymatic and non-enzymatic acetylation of choline (IV). The transfer of the acetyl group to IV occurs most readily with I, and is accelerated in the presence of CoA. The latter reaction probably occurs according to the following scheme:

Card 1/3

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processes. The mechanism of the participation of I in the formation of acetylcholine is discussed. The authors express their gratitude to Professor H. M. Botvinik for practical guidance and help in the chemical synthesis. Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 3 figures, and 2 equations.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 23Nov64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 017

ms
Card 3/3

SHORM, F., prof. (Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika).
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"Three whales" of biochemistry. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.11:33-40
N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

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mikrobiol. i immunol., IX, (Supplement, pages 82-84), 1992

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
5. Resynthesis of adenosinetriphosphoric acid during oxidation of α-ketonic and amino acids in nuclear erythrocytes. V. A. Severin. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 2, 80-9 (1937).— It had previously been found that pyrotartaric acid increases the respiration of nuclear erythrocytes by about 30-40%, with a corresponding increase in the abs. amt. of adenosinetriphosphoric acid (I). To det. whether pyrotartaric acid is specific, several amino and α-ketonic acids were tested. Some amino acids (alanine, glutamic acid) and α-ketonic acids (α-ketobutyric acid, α-ketoglutaric acid) increase the respiration of bird erythrocytes. A simultaneous decrease in the decompn. of I is observed, which points to an increase in the resynthesis of I. H. Cohen																																																			
<i>Biochem. Section, Voen, Moscow</i>																																																			
ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																			

SEVERIN V.A.
BC

1ST AND 2ND SERIES PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

180 AND 4TH ORDER

2-4

Calculus metabolism of *E. coli* in presence of amino acids. V. A. Severin (Moskva, 1944, 9, 229-236).—Of the amino acids examined alanine caused the largest increase in O_2 consumption. O_2 consumption in presence of aspartic acid is catalytically increased by alanine or pyruvic acid, which is probably due to transamination and subsequent oxidative breakdown of the alanine formed. H. G. R.

DEPT. OF BIOCHEM. OF MICROBES VIEM, MOSCOW

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STIRSLIN 52020 MAP ONV GSC

FROM BOWING 52127 ONV ONV 151

Name: SEVERIN, Varvara Andreyevna

Dissertation: Oxidation exchange and the participation in it of certain animocoids and B. coli, B. staphylococcus aureus, penicillium chrysigenum Q=176

Degree: Doc Biol Sci

Affiliation: All-Union Sci Res Inst of Antibiotics of the Min of Health USSR

Defonso Date, Place: 28 Jun 56, Council of Inst of Biochemistry imeni Bakh, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 23 Mar 57

Source: BWO 14/57

46

Severin, V. A.

ANTIBIOTICS

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548220003-6"

"Synthetic Medium for the Culture of Streptomyces Globisporus Streptomycini of the Strain LS-1", by V.A. Severin, and S.V. Gorskaya, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics, Antibiotiki, No 2, March-April 1957, pp 26-32

Streptomyces globisporus streptomycini, which produces Streptomycin, is capable of growing, developing, and producing an antibiotic in nutrient media of various compositions; however, the most effective media have proved to be those containing corn extract and soya flour.

For intricate biochemical analysis, however, the authors found the synthetic seeding medium to be the most convenient. Consequently, a medium was developed consisting of : ammonium sulfate 0.4%; glucose 2-2.5%; lactic acid 0.6%; sodium bicarbonate 1% (or anhydrous 0.35%); sodium chloride 0.2%; mono-potassium phosphate 0.05%; ferrous sulfate (FeSO₄ · 7H₂O) - 0.005%; manganese sulfate (MnSO₄ · 7H₂O) - 0.005%; magnesium sulfate (MgSO₄ · 7H₂O) - 0.01%; and zinc sulfate (ZnSO₄ · 7H₂O) - 0.001%.

- 28 -

Card 1/2

SEVERIN, V.A.; MALOVA, S.N.; GRACHEVA, I.V.

Processes of the conversion of mannosidostreptomycin into streptomycin A. Report no.1 [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya 26 no.5:580-585 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

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(STREPTOMYCIN, related compounds,
mannosidostreptomycin conversion to streptomycin A (Rus))

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Conversion of mannosidostreptomycin to streptomycin A. Report No.2
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Moskva.

(STREPTOMYCIN, rel. cpds.
mannosidostreptomycin, transformation into streptomycin A
II (Rus)

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GRINYUK, T.I.

Comparative physiological study of strains of Actinomyces
streptomycini in connection with the biosynthesis of strepto-
mycin. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:212-224 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
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cultivation of streptomycin producing strain (Rus))